

WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

DAVID FULTON, EDITOR.

OUR COUNTRY, LIBERTY, AND GOD.

ALFRED PRICE & DAVID FULTON, PROPRIETORS.

VOL. 1.

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TERMS

WILMINGTON JOURNAL:
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ADVERTISEMENTS
Inserted at one dollar per square of 16 lines or less, for the first, and twenty-five cents for each succeeding insertion. 25 per cent will be deducted from an advertising bill when it amounts to fifty dollars in any one year. Yearly standing advertisements will be inserted at \$10 per square. All legal advertisements charged 25 per cent higher.

If the number of insertions are not marked on the advertisement, they will be continued until ordered out, and charged for accordingly.

Letters to the proprietors on business connected with this establishment, must be post paid. OFFICE on the south-east corner of Front and Princess streets, opposite the Bank of the State.

A. L. PRICE, Printer.

DAVID FULTON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

John S. Richards,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
AND
GENERAL AGENT,
Wilmington, N. C.

Respectfully refers to
Messrs. J. & E. Brown, } Wilmington, N. C.
R. W. Brown, Esq. }
Messrs. Woolsey & Woolsey, } New York.
A. Richards, Esq. }
June 27, 1845. 41-4f

EDWARD HEADY,
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
GROCERIES and PROVISIONS.
Hill & Armstrong's Wharf,
Wilmington, N. C.
June 13, 1845. 39-1y

CORNELIUS MYERS,
Manufacturer & Dealer in
HATS AND CAPS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
MARKET STREET—Wilmington, N. C.

GEORGE W. DAVIS,
Commission and Forwarding
MERCHANT,
LONDON'S WHARF, WILMINGTON, N. C.

BATTLE & COOKE,
General Commission Merchants,
AND
Receiving and Forwarding Agents,
Next door North of the New Custom-house,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

GILLESPIE & ROBESON,
AGENTS
For the sale of Timber, Lumber, and all
other kinds of Produce.
Sept. 21, 1844. 1-4f

ROBT. Q. BARNUM,
Auctioneer & Commission Merchant,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

Liberal advances made on shipments to his friends
in New York. 1-4f

WM. SEAW,
Wholesale & Retail Druggist,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

JOHN HALL,
Commission Merchant,
One door So. of Brown & DeRossett's, Water-st.,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

LIST OF BLANKS
ON HAND, and for sale at the
JOURNAL OFFICE.

County and Sup. Court Writs
do do Subpoenas
do do Fi. Fas.
County Court Sine Facias
Apprentice's Indentures
Letters of Administrators
Jurat's Tickets
Peace warrants
Constable's bonds
Notes of hand
Checks, Cape Fear Bank
do Branch Bank of the
State
Notes, negotiable at bank
Inspector's Certificates
Certificates of Justices attending Court
Shipping Papers
Any blank wanted not on hand will be
promptly supplied.

Officers of the Courts and other officers, and
all other persons, requiring blanks, or any other
work in the printing line would do well to give us
a call, or send in their orders. We are deter-
mined to execute our work well, and at the cheap-
est rates for cash. Call at the JOURNAL OFFICE,
S. E. cor. Princess & Front-sts.,
One door above the Hanover House.

NOTICE.

WILL be sold, on Friday, the 8th July, at
Kensanville, the following slaves, belong-
ing to the estate of William Pollock, dec'd, viz:
BOB, JUDY, CHERY, and CHILD,
which will be sold on a credit of six months by
the Administrators for division, the day above
written.

R. T. BRADLEY,
and E. G. BARDIN, Adm'rs.
June 13, 1845. 39-6f

Piano Forte.
A FINE TONED PIANO FORTE, of Du-
bois & Stoddard's manufacture, for sale by
BATTLE & COOKE, Ag'ts.
July 4, 1845.

CHARLES BARR,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

GRATEFUL to the citizens of Wilmington
for their liberal patronage, and anxious to
merit a continuance of the same, has added to his
Stock, a large lot of well assorted seasonable

CLOTHING,
Just received per schooner Ellen, from Philadel-
phia, together with a general assortment
of superfine new style

FRENCH CASSIMERES,

AND

FANCY DRILLINGS

of the latest importations, received per Rail Road,
making his stock altogether the most complete that
has ever been offered in this market.

Persons wishing to purchase Clothing are re-
spectfully requested to examine the article else-
where, before calling on me, and unless I can offer
them Goods on better terms than any of my com-
petitors, I shall expect to suffer in consequence.

CHARLES BARR.

May 30, 1845. 37

Swan's Point for Sale.
BEING desirous of changing my business, the
ensuing fall, I will sell my plantation on
Swan's Point, containing

ONE THOUSAND ACRES OF LAND.

Three or four hundred of which, are enclosed and
cleared, the balance well timbered. The planta-
tion is situated, and lies immediately in front of
New River bar, commanding a fine view of the
Ocean.

The soil is alluvial, the situation pleasant and
healthy, as any in the low country. To persons
wishing a trading station, it offers inducements
rarely to be found in this or any other part of the
State. Being equidistant from the towns of Wil-
mington and Newbern, and from which places,
small schooners, of some thirty or forty tons bur-
then, ply daily; by which, goods may be delivered
at the warehouse door, if necessary, and the pro-
duce of the country shipped immediately to any of
our Northern or Southern markets. There are
several fine sites for erecting Steam Mills, and one
for Salt works—the surrounding country abounds
with pine of the best quality for the lumber trade,
and the quantity inexhaustible.

If desirable, I will sell with the place the grow-
ing crop, and hire out a number of negroes until
the first of January next.

Persons wishing to purchase, are invited to call
and view the premises, on or before the 20th of
next month, July.

GEORGE H. McMILLAN.

Onslow co., June 13, 1845. 39-6f

To Travellers.

Comparison of Expense

TO TRAVELLERS GOING NORTH,

BY THE GREAT RAIL ROUTE

AND

THE RIVER AND BAY LINE.

By the Bay Line.

From Weldon to Baltimore, \$9 00

Breakfast in Baltimore, 50

Fare by the Morning Line to Phil-
adelphia, 3 00

Dinner on the Road, 50

Whole expense, \$13 00

By the great Mail Route.

From Weldon to Baltimore by the
Rail Road and Steamboat to
Washington, and thence by the
Stage Line to Baltimore, eight
dollars and fifty cents—or by
the Rail Road Line throughout,
two dollars and fifty cents more,
making \$11 00

From Baltimore to Philadelphia,
by the Evening Line, 2 00

Two Meals between Petersburg
and Philadelphia, 1 00

Whole expense, \$14 00

It will thus appear, that the whole expense be-
tween Weldon and Philadelphia, by the Great
Mail Route, even if the Traveller takes the Wash-
ington and Baltimore Rail Road, is

BUT ONE DOLLAR MORE

To Philadelphia; and the Traveller reaches Phila-
delphia by this Route, a business day earlier than
by the River and Bay Route, resting on the way,
and avoiding not only the uncertainties and risk
of greater delay by the Bay Line, but its liability
to accidents, storms, sea sickness and other discom-
forts.

THEODORE S. GARNETT,

Sup'r R. & P. R. R.

June 20, 1845. 40-9f

TAKE NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to me, in any shape
or lower, than any other in my line of business.
My stock has always been the largest, and now
comprises the greatest variety of any in the town
of Wilmington, and I now hold out inducements
to all who may want any thing in my line, at cost
for cash, or a short credit to those that have been
in the habit of paying their bills when called upon.
It will be out of my power to credit any more to
long-winded customers.

I flatter myself that my stock was laid in as low,
or lower, than any other in my line of business.
My stock has always been the largest, and now
comprises the greatest variety of any in the town
of Wilmington, and I now hold out inducements
to all who may want any thing in my line, at cost
for cash, or a short credit to those that have been
in the habit of paying their bills when called upon.
It will be out of my power to credit any more to
long-winded customers.

SELLING OFF AT COST.

I will sell the balance of my stock of GOODS,
which is a full and complete assortment in my
line, comprising in part a full stock of Summer
Goods, suitable for summer wear; Drap d'Ete;
Bombazines; Gambroons; Linen Drills; Vestings;
of every variety, style and pattern; with a full
assortment of Fancy articles! A large lot of REA-
DY-MADE CLOTHING, of every variety and
quality.

I flatter myself that my stock was laid in as low,
or lower, than any other in my line of business.
My stock has always been the largest, and now
comprises the greatest variety of any in the town
of Wilmington, and I now hold out inducements
to all who may want any thing in my line, at cost
for cash, or a short credit to those that have been
in the habit of paying their bills when called upon.
It will be out of my power to credit any more to
long-winded customers.

NOTICE.

The Store I now occupy will be to rent.
Possession given the first of October.

V. R. PEIRSON, Merchant Tailor,

May 19th, 1845. [36-4f] Market-street.

Herrings.

100 BBLs. whole Herrings, for sale by

BATTLE & COOKE, Ag'ts.

July 4, 1845. 42-4f

Lands for Sale.

THE subscriber being desirous of removing to
the south-west, offers for sale all his Lands
lying in the county of Duplin, N. C.

One tract containing six hundred and twenty-
one acres, adjoining the village of Kenansville;
three hundred of which, is cleared, and under good
fence, the balance well timbered. On the pre-
mises, is a good two story framed dwelling, contain-
ing seven rooms, with kitchen, smoke-house, barn,
and all other out-houses, in first rate repair.—
Within one hundred yards of the dwelling, there
is a never failing spring of water, as good as can
be found in the lower part of the State; and with-
in three quarters of a mile of the village, there is
an Academy, where students can always prepare
for College. The land is well adapted to the cul-
tivation of Cotton, Peas, Corn, &c.

Another tract of two thousand six hundred and
fifty acres, lying on both sides of the Wilmington
and Raleigh Railroad, about 45 miles from Wil-
mington. There is about five hundred acres of
this tract cleared, and under good fence, with all
necessary buildings. There is EIGHTY THOU-
SAND Turpentine boxes cut on the land, and
trees enough to cut at least twenty thousand more.
There is also a first rate mill seat on the premises,
within one hundred yards of the Railroad, with a
frame on the spot ready to raise: the timber has
been got within the last six months. A Mill here,
could be made valuable, as ready sale could always
be had for all the Railroad railings she could saw.
This land also produces good crops of Corn, Cot-
ton, Peas, &c.

Another tract of four hundred acres of first rate
land, two hundred of which is under cultivation,
lying six miles from Kenansville, and four miles
from Warsaw. There is a tract of Turpentine
boxes on the land, and the balance well timbered.
As the subscriber wishes to remove, more for the
benefit of his health than any thing else, he will
sell the above lands at a great bargain, either sepa-
rately or all together, on very accommodating terms.
Persons wishing to view the lands, will please
call on him at Kenansville.

DANIEL C. MOORE.

Duplin co., June 27, 1845. 41-6f

The Newbernian will copy the above for six
weeks, and forward account to this office.

Cigars and Tobacco.

40,000 CIGARS of various kinds
and qualities, in boxes of
100, 125, 250 and 500.

2 boxes superior manufactured Tobacco,
Just received and for sale by

BARRY & BRYANT.

June 27, 1845. 41

1 HHD. best Porto Rico Sugar,

2 " " N. Orleans do.

12 bags Laguna Coffee,

10 " St. Domingo do.

8 " Rio do.

10,000 Segars,

20 boxes Hydraulic pressed Candles,

48 " best Barrel's chewing Tobacco,

small lumps,

15 " No. 1 Soap, 10 kegs Lard.

10 blis. superfine Canal Flour,

10 half blis. " "

10 boxes Cheese.

Received per trig Belle, and for sale low for
cash or approved paper.

JOHN S. RICHARDS,

Market street, Burch's old store.

June 27, 1845.

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER, having taken an As-
signment from John Hall, of all his prop-
erty, and rights of property, for the benefit of
his creditors; and it being stipulated in said
Assignment, that the Assignee, after paying
the first class of debts therein mentioned,
comprising the notes at Bank and accompani-
ment paper of the said John Hall, should ap-
ply the balance of monies on hand to the pay-
ment pro rata of such of the second class of
creditors as should agree to release the said
John Hall in full from all debts and liabilities
within three months from the 25th day of
June, 1845, there being a deficiency of assets
to satisfy the whole of said second class of
debts; Notice is hereby given to all concern-
ed to signify to the subscriber their assent to
the terms of the assignment, within the time
prescribed, or they will be forever precluded
from all benefit in the trust.

JOHN McRAE, Assignee.

June 27th, 1845. 41-4f

ALL PERSONS

INDEBTED to John Hall are hereby noti-
fied to settle with the subscriber immedi-
ately, or the claims against them will be put
in suit forthwith.

JOHN McRAE,

June 27th, 1845. 41-4f Assignee.

NOTICE.

ALL persons are hereby forbid trusting any
one on my account. Those who have claims
against me are requested to present them and I
will pay them; those who are indebted to me, will
oblige me by paying up as soon as possible.

D. SHERWOOD.

June 27, 1845. 41-3f

A CAUTION.

A MAN named GEORGE WEED, a Ma-
chineist by Trade, who had been working at
the Rail Road Depot, in this place, for three or
four months, left here on the 26th June last, on
the Rail Road for the North, indebted to the sub-
scriber for BOARD to the amount of upwards of fifty
dollars. He had on when he left, a glazed cap,
striped coat and pants, (summer wear)—he car-
ried no baggage. He is between 20 and 35 years
of age, about 6 feet high, has round shoulders,
dark hair, blue eyes, and pretty large feet.

A liberal reward will be paid for his delivery to
the subscriber in this place; and, as it is understood
that he left Savannah, Ga., and Charleston, S. C.,
in the same manner, no doubt a liberal reward
would be paid at either of these places for his de-
livery to the subscribers.

The foregoing is to caution all persons against
trusting the second class, as those who do so may ex-
posed to be cheated.

T. F. KING,

Wilmington, N. C., }
July 4th, 1845. } 42-3f

The New York Herald, and the Baltimore
Weekly Sun, will please give the above one in-
sertion, and forward their bills to this office for col-
lection.

HOLLOWWARE—A small quantity, as-
sorted sizes, now landing from brig Georgi-
ana, for sale by **JOHN S. RICHARDS,**

July 4th, 1845. Market-st. Burch's old stand.

NAILS—20 kegs 8d, 20 kegs 6d, 10 kegs 4d,
daily expected, for sale by

JOHN S. RICHARDS,

July 1st. Market-st., Burch's old stand.

List of Letters

REMAINING in the Post Office at Wil-
mington, N. C., on the 30th June, 1845.

Those whose names appear on this list will
please to ask for advertised letters.

A. Alexander, Obadiah
Artis, Martha
Artis, Emily
Bradley, Franklin
Brown, Miss Lucy A
Brimage, Thomas
Booth, Daniel
Brewer, Wm F
Brinkley, J W
Bowles, Jr, Sam'l
Burr & Brewster, Messrs
Bruce, Daniel
Britt, J T
Burgwin, Isabella
Bowden, I
Borisl, S 2
Bonham, N
Bradley, Tony
Burnett, Elizabeth
Baron, Capt Joseph
Beasley, Alexander
Boney, Gabriel
Burris, Anthony
Bullock, Jonathan 2

C. Craig, John B
Connell, Wm
Crawford, Moses
Cains, J G
Craig, Mary
Crome, John 2
Caldwell, J J
Corbett, James L
Chadburn, Josiah
Collins, Miss Catherine
Craig, Joseph
Cambell, J B
Child, N R
Capps, T J
Chavers, H
Chandler, B
Dodd, Jeremiah
Dennis, Wm
Dunlap, J
Dall, Wm F
Dudley, Marshall
Davis, F B
Dry, Hannah
Dillhenny, E B
Danforth, C
Devon, S

E. Ennett, Mrs. Betsy A
Ehlers, H B
Elborn, Thomas
Emmes, James P
Edwards, L W
Erment, Henry
F. Fremant, W G
Franklin, Edward
Farow, John
Floyd, Lewis D
Floyd, T B
Francis, H R
Fredricks, Zilly
Flanner, Alfred
Foster, D P
G. Green, Henry
Griffin, Henry
Gerrard, Wm
Gardwin, Alex
Gilbert, M
Green, Washington
Green, John G
Green, Mrs Sarah
Garschke, P B
Harrington, Wm
Hadden, Wm
Haywood, Wm
Hitchborn, Wm
Higgins, Isaac R
Huett, sen, John
Hays, Alex
Hill, Askam
Hull, John
Howard, H N
Horns, John
Holder, T
Hill, Miss Louisa
Hazel, Ann
Hall, A H
Howard, Wm

J. Joyner, Hiram 2
Jones, Wm
Jones, Laura
Jewett, J C 2
Jones, D I
Jones, R D
Jones, Wm
Jenkins, James
Jones, Oliver
Jacks, Rev Mr
Kanada, Y
Kirby, John D 2
Lawton, James E
Legwin, John 2
Lancier, L B
Lessene, Miss Harriet 2
Walker, H
W. C. BETTENCOURT, P. M.
July 4, 1845. 42-3f

R. Roberts, Alfred
Robertson, Charles
Robbins, Mrs E
Reed, Joseph
Reeks, Rev T B
Rue, F
Richardson, James
Ritter, E
Robinson, C
Rowe, Wm
Robbins, Wm A
Robbins, Enoch
Raleigh, George
S. Skipper, Susan A
Shines, D Y
Smith, Capt Thomas
Snead, Hager
Scott, Everitt
Stephens, W 2
Smith, Miss Rebecca 2
Sellers, Wm H
Spencer, S
Strickland, J 2
Smith, S G
Smith, Miss Isabella
Stockridge, Wm
Sherman, Charles
Small, Elisha
Salpang, T
Schell, Joseph
Stewart, D
Skipper, J B
Scarborough, Miss M E
Simons, Caroline D
Smith, Mrs M E
Stokes, C
Stanland, John
Schmidt, Amie
Strong, Wm A
Sark, A F
Shines, Mrs J B
Stephens, C C
Stanwell, C C
Swing, Wm

T. Talley, Rev R
Thomas, Robert 2
Tossett, Siras
Taylor, R M
W. W. Watson, W W
Wood, Levine
Whitcomb, S
Whitehouse, D L
Wood, Elihu
Wilkins, Sarah
White, Mrs Sarah E
Williams, John
Ware, Wm
Wood, John
Williams, Wm M
Walker, H
W. C. BETTENCOURT, P. M.
July 4, 1845. 42-3f

Valuable Plantation
FOR SALE.
The subscriber offers
for sale the valuable plantation on which
he now resides. The plantation is sit-
uated on the west side of the N. E. riv-
er, about one mile below South Washington, and
contains about 686 acres. It contains both Tur-
pentine and Corn land. There is a good dwelling
house, and all necessary out-houses on the place.
This tract of land lies between the rail road and the
river, and its furthest point is not more than two
and a half miles from each.

JOHN C. REGISTER.

South Washington, New Han- }
over co., N. C., July 4, '45. } 42-2m

\$10 Reward.

The above reward will be
paid for the apprehension of

MEANUS STOW,

on his delivery to C. D. Ellis
or myself. Said MEANUS rana-
way from the subscriber a few weeks since, and is
supposed to be lurking about Wilmington or its
vicinity.

J. I. BRYAN.

July 4, 1845. 42-4f

Blank for sale at this office.

From the United States Journal.

On the death of Gen'l Andrew Jackson.

BY JESSE E. DOW.

Amid a field of glory stood
A goodly stalk unscarred and green;
Tempest and battle, fire and flood,
Had pass'd it as a thing unseen:
And still o'er every shattered form
It waved its head and mocked the storm.

The Reaper sought that harvest field,
The grain was in its yellow leaf,
He took the choicest of its yield,
And bound it in a deathless sheaf;
Then, pointing to the Garner's dome,
The spirit sang the "Harvest Home."

When not a breath swept over the lea,
To make the trembling bull-rush nod,
Oh! 'twas a glorious sight to see
That tall ear bending to its God.
And when the Reaper marked it well,
How in its pride it gently fell.

A nation mourns her noblest son,
And bathes in tears his lowly grave;
Her moan is heard in every gun,
Her sigh in every banner's wave!
From deep to deep her sorrow spreads
While hoary mountains veil her heads.

The reaper Death, with noiseless tread,
Has borne her fondest hope away,
Though blooming garlands bound his head,
That withering time could ne'er decay;
Yet while she weeps, she joys to feel,
That on him God hath set his seal.

Ye who would rule the people, go!
And learn a lesson from the dead,
Think how he met his country's foe
In halls of peace, on fields of red.
Defend your soil though tyrants draw,
And make his dying words your law.

Oh! he would never falsely clasp
The hand that dealt the traitor's blow;
Nor would he hug the poisonous asp
That sought to sting him in his woe.
He loved the faithful and the brave;
He scorned the coward and the knave.

THE JOURNAL.

Friday, July 11, 1845.

FOR CONGRESS.

HON. JAS. J. MCKAY.
OF BLADEN COUNTY.

Single copies of the Journal to be had at the office, at 6 cents a piece.

Dr. Duncan's Special for sale at this office. Price, \$2.00 per 100; or 5 cts. for 1 copy.

General McKay's Appointments.

It will be seen from the accompanying list of appointments, that Gen. McKay intends addressing the people at various points in the district, during the time which will intervene between this and the day of election. Although there is no imperative necessity for the General's fatiguing himself this hot weather, in canvassing the district, yet it will be gratifying to his old friends to meet him. He will be in Robeson and Columbus next week, and will visit every county in the district, during the month. We hope our friends throughout the district, will make it a point to meet him at the times and places at which he proposes to address them:

At Kenansville, on Monday, 21st inst.,
"Kinston, on Wednesday, 23d "
"Trenton, on Friday, 25th "
"Jacksonville, on Saturday, 26th "
"Long Creek, on Monday, 28th "

Gen. McKay and Mr. Meares.

The former of the two gentlemen whose names head this article, is tolerably well-known to the people of this district, as a thorough-going Democrat. The latter is, also, we suppose, known to the people of Town Creek, and parts adjacent, as an equally thorough-going Federalist. The former, the people of this district have been in the habit of sending to Congress, for several years past, as their representative; and further, they propose to send him there once more, by their votes in August next. The latter, the famous Warsaw Convention, (when the whig spirit "blazed so brightly") Town Creek, and the Wilmington Chronicle, say must and shall go to Washington city next winter. In the present article, we propose to show up, as briefly as possible, the objections which the people of the 6th Congressional District have to voting for the latter, and the reasons why, in our estimation, their votes should be unanimously cast for the former. But before we proceed to do so, we will take occasion to notice an article which appeared in the last number of the Chronicle, but one. We did not ourselves, think that it was worth while to notice it at all, but some of our friends have called our attention to the subject. The first paragraph in this article is in the following words:

"The people of this district will, we trust, bear constantly in mind the fact that General McKay is opposed to a distribution of the proceeds of the Public Lands; from which proceeds, could the State of North Carolina obtain her fair share, immense benefits would flow to the children of our district, in the way of helping them to obtain an education."

Now, we also, with our whole heart and soul, wish that the people of this district "will bear constantly in mind the fact, that Gen. McKay is opposed to a distribution of the proceeds of the (sales) of the public lands."

The distribution scheme was made one of the great issues of the late campaign. It stood boldly and prominently forth on the Federal Clay flag, which erst floated so gallantly over the Federal battlements, and which now trails so ingloriously in the dusts of defeat. In the resolutions which the Baltimore Convention (Democratic) adopted in May, '44, the congregated representatives of the republican party of the United States protested, in the most solemn manner, against the doctrine of distribution. They submitted this as one of the great issues upon which the people of the Union were called upon to determine at the November election. The Federal orators throughout the length and breadth of the land, advocated it, whilst the united voice of Democracy was raised against it. Under these circumstances, the question was put to the people of the Union. They rendered a verdict against the doctrine. The people of this district, by a vote of nearly two to one. We ask our readers if any thing has occurred since November last, to produce a change in their verdict. But let us examine this doctrine of distribution for a few moments. In the first place, we contend that it is unconstitutional. We contend that the fund which is derived from the sales of the public domain, belongs to the United States, in their federal capacity—that Congress has no right, under our present constitution, to appropriate any portion of this fund to any object whatever, save for federal purposes. This fund is as much a part and parcel of the public revenue of the Union, as the monies derived from the duties levied on imports, and according to the republican creed, Congress has no more right to appropriate the national revenue to any other purposes than those pointed out in the constitution, than it has to put its hands into your pockets and take your private funds, for the purpose of giving them to some corporation at the North. But suppose, for argument's sake, that we were to admit that Congress had the constitutional power to distribute amongst the individual States, the proceeds of the sales of the public lands, the next question, would be, is it wise or expedient to exercise this power? We hold that it would not, and for many reasons. Our limits will only permit us to place a few of the most cogent before our readers. In the first place, we have the expenses of a federal government to defray. There are, at

sources from which we derive the federal government. The first, and most extensive is that of customs; the second is from the proceeds of the public lands. Now let us suppose, for argument's sake, that the whole expenses of the general government are \$20,000,000 annually; & suppose that fifteen millions are collected from customs, and five millions from the sales of our public domain. Well, now suppose Congress takes it into its head to distribute the land fund amongst the States, as a consequence there will be a deficit in the National treasury of five millions of dollars. How is this deficit to be made up? There's the rub. It must be made up some way or other. Where is it to come from? Why, that very same Congress which has made the hole must set about devising some means of filling it up again. It deliberately goes to work and imposes new burdens on the commerce of the country. It must raise the tariff. The fifteen millions derived from the customs must be increased to twenty. Every article which the farmer and the mechanic uses must be taxed enormously. The iron which the farmer uses in his agricultural pursuits—the tools and the materials which the mechanic makes use of, must be taxed anew to meet this deficit which the notable scheme of distribution has created. You, fellow democrats of the sixth district, are called upon and compelled to pay your quota of these increased taxes. From your pockets must be replaced the amount which Congress has so liberally distributed amongst the States. This is exactly playing into the hands of the Northern tariffites. Their object is to create as many drains as possible upon the National treasury, in order to have a pretext for imposing on the country an unjust and oppressive system of taxation in the shape of a protective tariff, by means of which they will be enabled to revel in wealth and splendor at the expense of your poverty and ruin. This is one of the principle reasons why Thos. D. Meares, in common with the federal party to which he belongs, go it so strong for the distribution scheme. But say the advocates of this measure, let North Carolina get her share of the distribution or land fund, and she will be able to educate her children. A school-house then will be found at every Cross Road. To this we answer, that all the stuff about educating the rising generation out of the funds of the general government, is sheer humbug. We, for one, say that we wish every child in the State to be educated. No one, more than Gen. McKay, deprecates the ignorance which exists amongst the people of North Carolina. But, then, people of New Hanover, of Onslow, or of any other county in the district, just look at this: what would it benefit you, suppose that \$10,000 was given to you out of the National treasury on the 1st of January, 1846, for the purposes of education, and during the course of the same year the Federal Customs' Collector were to abstract from your pockets eleven thousand dollars. This, our readers will see from what has been said, they would be sure to do. For the original ten thousand must be replaced, and the Custom-house officers must grease their fingers with an additional ten percent for collecting it. The best idea which we can convey to our readers of the operation of this rascally scheme of distribution, which Thos. D. Meares and the Chronicle advocate so strongly, will be found in the following illustration:

Let our readers picture to themselves a bluff old farmer standing at the doors of Congress, admiring the beauties of the Capitol, when out steps one of Uncle Sam's gentry with a smirk and a smile on his face and addresses him in this wise: "Well, old friend, how do you do? We have been making considerable sales of the public lands: would you like to have some of the funds to educate your children?" "To be sure I would," says the old fellow. "Just step in with me then to the public crib, and you can have it right off." Now commences the beauty of the operation. "Hold your pocket, my good friend," says the very polite gentleman, "and let me count it into it." The old gentleman looks on with unsuspecting complacency whilst with one hand his kind friend counts dollar after dollar into his right pocket, whilst the slyly passes his other hand round the old fellow's back to his left pocket and abstracts the same amount, with ten per cent. added, to pay him for the trouble of the operation. Good reader, wouldn't you think the old farmer was doing rather a "slow" business. Such, nevertheless, is a fair illustration of the working of the distribution scheme. But we have dwelt longer on this subject than we intended.

Next in the Chronicle comes the following paragraph:

"The people will we hope also remember that General McKay voted in the House of Representatives against the amendment to the Appropriation Bill requiring that articles for the use of Congress should be of American manufacture, provided they could be obtained of as good quality and on as good terms as the foreign. Thus evincing a willingness to encourage the mechanics of other countries to preference to those of his own country."

Now we deny that there is one particle of truth in the spirit of this paragraph. No man, who knows Gen. McKay, will believe that he would entertain any such sentiments as those attributed to him in this paragraph. But we will give a short statement of facts, as "they appear of record," by which our readers will be able to judge of Gen. McKay's conduct in the matter in point. We must be brief.

In the session of '41-'42, a committee was raised for the purpose of examining into the manner in which the contingent

expenses of the House were managed. This committee reported several resolutions on the subject, amongst others one in the following words:

"Resolved, That the Clerk be, and he is hereby authorized, as the agent of the House, in this behalf, to purchase on the best terms he may find practicable, such stationary as may be requisite for the use of the House, and the Clerk's office, &c., &c."

An amendment was offered to this resolution, by a member from Massachusetts, by inserting the following words after "office," "giving preference in all cases, to articles of American manufacture." A motion was then made by a Southern member, to amend the amendment, by adding the following, "provided they be equally cheap, and of as good a quality." For this latter amendment, the Democrats voted, whilst the Whigs voted against it. It was adopted, however, and is now the law of the House. Thus stood the matter, until the session of '43-'44, when a Whig member from Pennsylvania, made a motion to amend that portion of the general appropriation bill, which related to the two Houses of Congress, by requiring "that all articles purchased for their use, should be exclusively of the growth or manufacture of the United States, (adding afterwards, at the suggestion of a Democrat), provided that the same can be purchased on as good terms, as to quality and price, as can be obtained of foreign growth or manufacture." Gen. McKay, with others, voted against this amendment, for the following reasons, and not because he or any other Democrat, preferred patronizing foreigners rather than our own citizens, as Mr. Meares and the Chronicle would have the world to believe. The resolution of '41 and '42, so far as the House was concerned, rendered this amendment to the general appropriation bill utterly unnecessary. For that resolution of '41-'42, covered exactly the same ground as the one against which Gen. McKay voted. Besides, each House has a separate contingent fund, out of which, its expenses are defrayed, and each House has the right of disbursing its own funds, as it may think proper, and Gen. McKay thought that the Senate ought to be left to adopt such regulations as it pleased, in the management of its expenses. Besides, every article in favor of which this legislative preference was made, enjoyed already under the policy of our Tariff laws, an advantage of from 30 to 100 per cent. over their foreign rivals. Again, if the principle of the amendment was proper, why not apply it to all the outlays of the General Government. Why confine it to the petty insignificant portion of the public monies appropriated to the use of the Houses of Congress, for purchasing stationary, &c. The amendment was a move on the part of the Northern manufacturing interest, and a very little move at that; it could scarcely benefit a single mechanic. But the manufacturing monopolists of the North, seem to be the darling pets of Mr. Meares and the Chronicle. Whatever ensures to their benefit, no matter how it may injure other interests, must be supported at all hazards, by the Federal party. Again, suppose the principle of the amendment is to be made the permanent policy of the country, who is to be benefited? Why, a portion of our fellow-citizens, already too much pampered by partial legislation. The manufacturing interest, can alone be benefited by adopting this principle. All others must suffer, commerce and agriculture, particularly. But what of that, if Mr. Meares and the Chronicle can only propitiate the manufacturers and abolitionists of the North. They may do this, but they cannot blind the people of the sixth district.

Next comes the New River, Onslow county vote, to which the Chronicle alludes thus:

"The people of Onslow county do, we are assured, think often of General McKay's vote against the New River Appropriation, after having himself brought forward the proposition for it."

It is one of the doctrines of the Republican party, that the general government has no right to construct works of internal improvement in the several States. We have not time or space to say much more on this subject. But when did Gen. McKay bring forward the "proposition" for the New River appropriation? We should like to see the documents on this subject, Mr. Chronicle. The only agency that we are aware of that Gen. McKay had in the matter, was in presenting the petition of the people of Onslow for an appropriation to improve New River. This, as the Representative of the district, he was bound to do. But his so doing is no evidence that he was in favor of the measure. On principle Gen. McKay is averse to all such appropriations, but if a majority of Congress were to continue to appropriate monies for such purposes, we pledge ourselves to the people of Onslow that Gen. McKay would not be averse to the procuring a portion of such appropriations for his own district. At the same time we feel convinced that he could not be induced to vote for such appropriation. The scheme of internal improvements is a creature of Federal Whig policy. Gen. McKay and the Democrats of this district are opposed to it in every shape and form.

We have devoted more time to these charges against our distinguished candidate than we would otherwise have done, because we have been told that Mr. Meares makes them the staple of his speeches, wherever he addresses the people. And as we have drawn this article to a greater length than we anticipated, we must defer giving our reasons why we think Mr. Meares ought not to receive the support of a single individual in the district, 'till another occasion.

To our Friends in Onslow.

We learn that Thos. D. Meares, the Federal candidate for Congress in this district, has been making the most lavish promises to the good people of Onslow, touching what great things he would do for them, in the event he was elected to represent them in the approaching session of the 29th Congress. That he would have New River cleared out for them, from stem to stern. Now, in the first place, the prospect of Thos. D. Meares' getting to Congress from this district, is about as slim as that of Santa Anna, supposing him to be a candidate. But suppose he could get to Congress, do our friends in Onslow think that he could do any thing for them? What influence, talents, or experience, could a young man like Mr. Meares bring into the national councils, in behalf of any measure, even suppose, we admit for argument's sake, that he would have the will to do the thing that is right. But people of Onslow county, when you view the political character of Thos. D. Meares, what single feature can you perceive in it, that has the slightest affinity—the slightest congeniality with the pure principles of Democracy, which you have so long loved and cherished. Is he not a rank and unmitigated Federalist in all his principles and predictions? You know he is. Did he not labor against you with all the bitterness of which his nature was possessed, during the late campaign? He did. Did he not, so far as his influence went, do all he could to thwart your most cherished wishes for the annexation of Texas to this country? He did. Does he not now belong to that party whose leading organs of the press, are abusing your own Democratic administration for the bold and spirited stand which it has taken on the Oregon question? He does. Is he not the advocate of a monied monopoly, surnamed a National Bank, whose sole object is to make the rich, richer, and the poor, poorer? He is. Is he not the advocate of a plundering protective tariff, the darling creature of the Northern monied aristocracy, under whose operation, you of the South, are daily and hourly plundered, for the sole end of enriching a few hundred lords of the loom and spindle, in the Eastern States? He is. What inducement then, has a single man in Onslow county to vote for Thos. D. Meares? We ask this question seriously and soberly. Ah, but he says he will obtain an appropriation from Congress, to clean out New River. In the first place, do you believe that Thos. D. Meares is the man to do this. No. But even suppose you were to believe that he could, where is the freeman in Onslow county who could be induced to vote against all his long cherished principles and feelings, for the sake of a little pitiful self-interest? We will take upon ourselves to answer, there is not one. No. And when Mr. Meares, rank Federalist as he is, asks you to vote for him, on the ground that he will get you a few thousands from the public crib, he offers a gross insult to your honors and your honesty. What, does he think that an appeal to your pockets, (for it is nothing else) can make freemen swerve from principle? If he does, he has made but a very poor and ungenerous estimate of the character of the people of Onslow county. You are Democrats from principle, and your principles can never be made to give way to the love of personal gain, even suppose such a temptation was thrown in your way. But then, you have only a windy promise, and a Whig promise at that, as an inducement for deserting your principles. But we will not wrong you, by supposing that there is one amongst you, who can be induced to swerve from the path of duty, from such unworthy motives.

Gen. McKay, whose principles are the same as your own, and whose faith you have tested many a time, and oft, is once more (perhaps for the last time) before you. We ask, will you not give him a larger vote than he has ever received in your county before? You will. You are proud of him. He is the ablest man which we send from North Carolina, and reflects honor on the constituency who vote for him. We shall take occasion to address you again.

PUBLIC SPEAKING.

In addition to the appointments which Gen. McKay has made, and which will be found in another column, we learn from a private correspondent, that he will address the people of Robeson, on Thursday next, the 17th inst.

Since writing the above, we see from the Fayetteville Observer, that Mr. Meares is to meet Gen. McKay at Lumberton. The Observer adds, that "a correspondent at Lumberton writes us, that he thinks Mr. Meares' manner of stump speaking almost, if not quite as good as he ever heard; and that Mr. Meares is quite sanguine of his election." Well, if this ain't "going it on the light fantastic," as a friend once facetiously observed to us, whilst Mr. Meares was making a speech in the Clay Club House in this place, last winter, in which he told his auditory that New York and Pennsylvania would give Clay each, a majority of 30,000 votes. And as to his being great at making a speech, we would just invite the Observer to enquire of Mr. Meares' own political friends in Sampson, and hear what they have to say about the matter. We have, ourselves, heard them say that he had better be asleep when he made the one in Sampson.

There are forty physicians and fifty lawyers in the city of Memphis, Tenn.—Ex. paper. Gracious goodness! we had as lief visit a city where the cholera morbus was raging, as such a place as that Memphis must be!—[Ed. Jour.]

The Celebration of the 4th IN WILMINGTON.

With what wild tumultuous throbbings of pleasure does the blood bound through the hearts of American freemen, as this glorious day dawns upon our land of freedom. A day consecrated to the remembrance of the virtues, the patriotism and the self-devotion of our gallant forefathers—a day upon which the whole people of a great and prosperous country pour forth in one broad impetuous torrent the outpourings of gratitude to the God of empires for the blessings of liberty, prosperity and happiness so largely enjoyed by them—a day upon which all that is chivalrous and gallant in the heart of the American citizen pours itself forth spontaneously. O, what rays of light and hope does the annual return of this great Western jubilee send far, far away to the dark spots of oppressed distant lands. With what feelings of delight does the lover of liberty, wherever found throughout the wide world, gaze upon the sublime spectacle which the American people present upon this day. How do tyrants and oppressors every where tremble in their seats when the shouts of liberty, which this day ascend from the American continent reach their ears. And well may they tremble. The fires of liberty, which on this day burn on the altars of America, will yet send a light and a heat across the waves of the Atlantic, which, sooner or later, will kindle a flame in the eastern hemisphere, in whose consuming heat the hoary headed despotism of ancient dynasties will crackle like the dry withered leaves of the forest. But we forget; we set out to give an account of our celebration of the Fourth.

The day was ushered in with the pealing of bells, and the thunder of artillery. At dawn of the morning, the federal salute of thirteen minute guns announced to our citizens that the celebration of our National jubilee had commenced. Before breakfast our streets presented a gay and animated scene. The Clarendon Guards and the Wilmington Rifle corps parading our principal streets, gave our town quite a military appearance, whilst crowds of civilians thronged the side walks. At half-past 8 o'clock, Col. James T. Miller, Marshal of the day, formed the procession in front of the State Bank. At the head of the procession was a band of Amateur musicians, whose services added much to the pleasure of the occasion. Indeed we speak the sentiments of others, as well as ourself, when we say that, without their aid, the procession would have been rather a dull affair. We hope they may find it convenient on future occasions, "to go and do likewise." The procession, at the head of which marched (on foot) the gallant Horse Guards, followed by the Rifle corps, took up its line of march about 9 o'clock. It was a large procession for Wilmington. As with light and buoyant tread it marched along Front-street, how eloquent was each eye of the bright, joyous emotions which filled every heart. On reaching the Church, the Military opened their columns, through which the civil portion of the procession marched. The Orator, Reader and Rev. Clergy entering the Church first. The Presbyterian Church, (in which the services of the day were conducted), although a large building, was literally filled to overflowing. Our eye has seldom been greeted with a scene so well calculated to arouse the generous and patriotic feelings of the heart, as the one upon which we gazed on entering the Church. The presence of lovely woman lent a charm to the gorgeous picture. The blooming maiden, the leaves of whose charms are just bursting into womanhood—the matron, whose eye wandered with fond delight to where a husband or a son participated in the festivities of the day, gave to that picture its brightest and most beautiful tints. The Chaplain of the day, too, with his venerable face and his snow white locks, harmonized well with the other features of the day. The Oration of our young townsman, Thos. D. Walker, Esq., was a production worthy the occasion, and reflected honor alike on the head and heart of its author. The warm, generous sentiments which it breathed, clothed as they were in the glowing language of a fervid imagination, fell upon the ears of that vast auditory with all the magic influence which eloquence of language will ever exercise over the feelings of mankind. The last part of Mr. Walker's address, in which he alluded to Gen. Jackson's death, was really touchingly eloquent. The tribute which he paid to the memory of the mighty dead, was well timed and appropriate, and won for Mr. Walker many a heartfelt "thank ye," from those who loved the old hero whilst alive and who venerate his memory now that he has gone to the land of spirits.

The Declaration of Independence, the most important instrument which uninspired man ever gave to the world, was read by R. H. Cowan, with clear, distinct and well pitched voice. Music, too, lent its charms to enliven the scene. The deep tones of the Organ, mingled with the voices of the choir, rose and fell upon the ear, elevating the thoughts from the dreary tumults of life to the bright regions of fancy. When the services in the Church were closed, the military escorted the Orator, the Reader, and the Rev. Clergy, to the point at which the procession was formed, and then it broke up.

Almost immediately a steamer started on a pleasure trip to Smithville, carrying with it many of our citizens. It was a pleasant relaxation from the cares and toils of business, in which every one seemed fully to participate. All in all, our National birth-day was celebrated in Wilmington, in a manner which shews that the spirit of patriotism still burns as brightly as ever in the bosoms of our citizens.

The Question Finally Settled. Glorious News from TEXAS. "Just as we expected" all right.

Our readers will remember that all along, we have said, with the utmost confidence, that the people of our sister republic of Texas were almost unanimous in their wishes to become incorporated with the United States. We have said that the Texan Congress would accede to the proposition of our last Congress, with an avowed and unanimity of sentiment unexampled in the annals of legislation. From the article below, which we condense from the "Union," of the 3d inst., it will be seen that the result has borne out our predictions. Henceforth, we shall look upon the quondam republic of Texas, as one of the States of the Union, as, to all intents and purposes, she now is.

IMPORTANT AND GLORIOUS NEWS!

On the eve of the great day which is commemorated to the independence of our country, we hail the re-union of Texas with the United States. We will now tread the road of freedom and greatness together. This news comes to us by the Princeton steamer, which arrived at Annapolis to-day at 2 o'clock. Dr. Wright brings the despatches from Annapolis. He left Washington, Texas, on the 21st June, and arrived at Galveston on the 23d; on which day the Princeton left that place. We are favored by the Doctor with the following memorandum:

"The United States ship Princeton, Commodore Stockton, arrived at Annapolis, from Galveston, Texas, after a short passage of nine days, having consumed only 93 tons of coal. She steamed against head winds, with the exception of only 36 hours, when she was assisted by her sails. No Atlantic steamer has ever made so good an hourly average, with the same economy of fuel; and, considering all the circumstances, it may be regarded as an unprecedented passage.

"The news brought by the Princeton is of the most interesting character. Both houses of the Texan Congress have unanimously acceded to the terms of the joint resolution of the United States. The Senate had rejected the treaty with Mexico by a unanimous vote. Capt. Waggaman had arrived at Washington, Texas, to select posts to be occupied by the United States troops, and to provide for their subsistence. A resolution was introduced into both houses of Congress, requiring the executive to surrender all posts, navy yards, barracks, &c., to the proper authorities of the United States. The joint resolutions were introduced into both houses of Congress on the same day, and were almost identical in their tenor. The resolutions passed the Senate on the 18th of June, and were sent to the House; the House laid them on the table, and passed their own resolutions unanimously, and sent them to the Senate on the next day. In the meantime, considerable jealousy arose as to which branch should claim the honor of the patriation of the resolutions; and it was finally settled that the House should take up the resolutions of the Senate, and amend them in the third session. The House then passed them in their present form, and sent them back to the Senate, which body concurred in the amendment. The President is pledged to give full and immediate effect to the will of Congress, so far as depends upon himself.

This important intelligence has just reached the President of the United States, (this evening, half past 8.) Dr. Wright brings copious despatches from our able charge, Maj. Donelson, but they are written prior to the adoption of the resolutions of the Congress of Texas. He also brings newspapers, embracing the "National Register," printed at Wilmington, of the 19th June, three days after Congress assembled. We must confine ourselves principally to the contents of the Galveston "News extra" of the 23d June.

The "National Register" contains the correspondence between Major Donelson and the government of Texas, from March 31, 1845, down to June 11th, accompanying President Jones's message to Congress.

Here follows the message of President Jones, to the Texan Congress, which we would lay before our readers, did our limits permit. The burden of this document may be given in a few words. The President alludes to the reasons which induced him to call an extra session of Congress, and then proceeds to tell that body, that he lays before them, to use the language of his third and last proclamation, the two alternatives of "peace with the whole world, and independence," or "annexation and its contingencies." These alternatives, our readers know, were on the one hand the acknowledgment of the independence of Texas by Mexico, upon the condition that she would not annex herself to this country, and on the other, the acceptance of the propositions of this country, contained in the joint resolutions of our Congress. This is the sum and substance of the message.

Here follow the joint resolutions of the Texan Congress:

JOINT RESOLUTIONS.

Giving the consent of the existing government to the annexation of Texas to the U. S. States. Whereas the government of the United States has proposed the following terms, guarantees, and conditions, on which the people and territory of the republic of Texas may be erected into a new State, to be called the State of Texas, and admitted as one of the States of the American Union, to wit:

[Here follow the resolutions of the United States Congress.]

And whereas, by said terms, the consent of the existing government of Texas is required: Therefore,

Sec. 1. Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the republic of Texas, in Congress assembled, That the government of Texas doth consent that the people and territory of the republic of Texas may be erected into a new State, to be called the State of Texas, with a republican form of government, to be adopted by the people of said republic, by deputies in convention assembled, in order that the same may be admitted as one of the States of the American Union, and said consent is given on the terms, guarantees, and conditions, set forth in the preamble to this joint resolution.

Sec. 2. Be it further resolved, That the proclamation of the President of the Republic of Texas, bearing date May 5th, 1845, and the election of deputies to sit in convention at Austin on the 4th day of July next, for the adoption of a constitution for the State of Texas, had in accordance therewith, hereby

to the Texas Sec. 3. By the President of the United States, this government is hereby acknowledged as a copy of effect from the The above they pass we support.

The following license was granted by the Union on the introduction of the Jacksonian adopted. On the 3d of June a public law was passed by the Texas Congress, which was referred to the Republic. The following comes in authentic Congress News extra.

WA. (S. In herewith joint resolution for the Union houses of

To A. J. J. Charly

From every thing expression of delegation on the 4th form a S. Mexico with spect of all lone can

REJO. On Tues eight minu advent of Union.

The hap great nation of a great feigned plaid and the jee now do was to do ler? Hen her rays w Henceforth we will tro

A. We hav been in the he address Gen. McK chance n ing a bout We resp of his frie which Gen will be fou

Quaran to state, the compelling to ride qu to Wilmin the Comm

Effect of Norwicl days in Jun dollars, on though the was. Vor

Perhaps understand protective the above

This litt a little. But we ca hang of w commenta have read forwards—the parali invisible t very hot, the Obser and oblige is up.

MELE. The I

Florida, went into ators, on the electio J. D. C. We as can be Mr. Lev territory, as her del not know caucus, G State) was votes of g

Daguer true "plate gives the change off We do row and bow him likeness laugh in (Our frie

Snow and a fire No wond calculat

Daily Expected		
Per cch. Jonas Smith, from New York.		
200	BAGS Shorts, a first rate article for	
	Horses, Cows, &c.,	
20	FIRKINS superior family Butter, pack-	
	ed in pound lumps, and brought in ice,	
16	BBLs, Canal Flour,	
	2000 Havana Segars.	
ALSO IN STORE.		
50	B. & S. Apple Brandy,	
10	BBLs, Whiskey,	
10	10 boxes L. Orleans Sugar,	
100	BAGS table Ss,	
	20 bbls. Canal Flour,	
300	BUSHELS Corn,	
	20,000 Segars,	
20	KEGS Lard,	
	50 bales Hay.	
For sale by		
SANDFORD & SMITH.		42-31
July 4, 1845.		
ADVANCES.		
LIBERAL CASH ADVANCES made on		
consignments of Produce to my friends in		
New York.		
JOHN S. RICHARDS.		
June 27, 1845.		
WILMINGTON MARKET.		
WHOLESALE PRICES.—July 10, 1845.		
BACON.—Hams,	a	8 1/2
Middlings,	7 1/2	a
Shoulders,	7	a
Western,	6	a
BERAWAY,		25
BUTTER,	15	a
BEAF, bbl. meat,	6 00	a
prime,	4 50	a
" Meal,	60	a
COPPER,	8	a
COTTON,	5	a
CANDLES, tallow,	10	a
sperm,	30	a
FEATHERS,	30	a
FLOUR,	5 50	a
HAY, Northern, per 100 lbs	55	a
IRON,	4 75	a
LARD,	8 1/2	a
Western,	6	a
LIME, Thomaston,	1 00	a
LUMBER.—Steam mill,		1 1/2
W. boards, plank & scant,	12 00	a
Quarter flooring,	15 00	a
Bill lumber extra prices,		
River, Floorboards,		a
wide, do.		14 00
Scantling,	5 00	a
Timber,	6 00	a
MOLASSES,	28	a
MACKEREL, No 1 retail,	14	a
2, "	12	a
3, "	00	a
NAILS,	5	a
NAVAL STORES, soft, Turp.	2 30	a
Virgin dip,	2 45	a
hard,	1 15	a
Tar,	1 40	a
Pitch,	80	a
Rosin No. 1,	1 50	a
" 3,	90	a
" 3,	35	a
Sp. Turp.	35	a
OIL, Sperm,		85
PEASE, Ground,	90	a
Black eye,	55	a
Cow,	50	a
PORK,	14 00	a
fresh	4 1/2	a
RICE,	3 50	a
rough, wash		70
SALT, Turks Island, bush	22	a
Liverpool, sack,		1 1/2
SOAP,	5	a
SHINGLES, country,	2 00	a
contract,	3 50	a
SPRITS, Northern Rum,	30	a
Gin,	30	a
Whiskey,	25	a
STEEL,	12 1/2	a
STAVES, W. O. Hhd. rough,	12 00	a
dressed,		15 00
R. O. Hhd. rough,	8 00	a
dressed,	9 00	a
SUGAR, West India,	7 1/2	a
New Orleans,	6	a
loaf	10	a
TALLOW,	6 1/2	a
TOBACCO, leaf, none		7 1/2
VARNISH,	20	a
WINE, Madeira,	70	a
Port,		25
Malaga,	40	a
WILMINGTON MARKET.—July 10.		
Our rivers still continue low, and consequently		
business of all kind is nearly at a stand. Our port		
is almost devoid of shipping at present, there being		
little or no produce to ship.		
NAVAL STORES.—Turpentine.—during our		
past week, some 2000 or 2500 barrels of Turpen-		
tine were sold, principally at the following rates:		
new Yellow dip, \$2 37 1/2—Virgin, prime quality,		
\$2 45 to \$2 57 1/2—one lot sold at \$2 60. The		
article has slightly declined to-day, and sales of		
Yellow dip have been made at \$2 30, and \$2 45		
to \$2 50 offered for Virgin. Old Yellow dip, is		
worth \$2 25 to \$2 30. Tar—last sales of this ar-		
ticle were at \$1 40.		
TIMBER.—Only two rafts of Timber have ar-		
rived since our last report, which sold, out at \$9		
and the other at \$7.		
LUMBER.—None in market. Quotations are		
nominal.		
CORN.—None affoot. This article is on the		
advance, bringing 60c. at retail.		
G		

TO SHINGLE GETTERS.

THE undersigned has been appointed agent for selling the Patent Right to use Kinney's Shingle Machine, in the counties of Halifax, Nash, Johnston, Cumberland, Richmond, and all the counties lying east and south of these, in the State of North Carolina, except the county of Edgecombe, the right of which has been sold to another. He has also received the agency for the whole state of South Carolina. He is authorized to sell to individuals or to companies, for a single right, or for a county, or for all that part of the same mentioned in one sale; and likewise for the same way for the districts in South Carolina.

He has made an arrangement with Mr. U. Wells, of Petersburg, Va., to have the Machine to order, delivered at the Depot on the Wilmington and Raleigh R.R. Road, the freight to be paid by the buyer. He will procure its delivery without charge of his trouble. This Machine is of simple construction, and easy to be kept in order, and can be used either by hand, horse, water, or steam power. Two good hands can easily make per day, ready joints, and nearly as smooth as if planed, and any width desired, from 4 to 10 inches. They could also easily move the machine from place to place, to be convenient to their timber. The cost of the machine, ready made, will be \$50. The price of the right to use it, will vary according to the extent of the purchase. He will have a machine here in a few days, as a sample, and invites the public to call and see it operate.

He will endeavor to obtain a suitable person to carry a Machine into all of these counties, to show its value.

A. J. BATTLE, Agt.
May 23, 1845.

Valuable Real Estate FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER, as the Executrix of the last will and testament of the late Robert H. Cowan, offers for sale, upon the most liberal terms, the following REAL ESTATE, viz:

An undivided moiety of the Ferry and Road over Eagle's Island, communicating with the town of Wilmington at the foot of Market street.

The Western portion of Lots No. 87 and 88, lying North of and adjoining the Lots on which the Wilmington Academy stands—the two Lots measuring 132 feet on Third street and about 200 feet on Chestnut street, and forming together one of the most eligible building sites in the town of Wilmington.

One-fourth of the Lot on Front street, immediately North of the Alley on the Northern side of the Presbyterian Church—measuring 33 feet on Front street and running Eastwardly 165 feet.

The tract or parcel of Land, North of the town of Wilmington, known generally as Hog's Pully, containing about 50 acres; and from its extended front on the River, its proximity to the town, and the general formation of the ground, presents extraordinary advantages, as a site for buildings to be used for manufacturing operations.

The River Land, known as Centuck, lying on the North side of the North-western branch of the Cape Fear River, about two miles above the town of Wilmington, and containing about 400 acres, including the Upland.

The tracts of Land, known as Red Hill and Swan Point, (situated about 12 miles from Wilmington by land,) on the North side of the North-eastern branch of the Cape Fear River, and together containing upwards of 1200 acres. These tracts are now in cultivation, and all necessary improvements have been erected on them. The soil is of superior quality, facilities for reaching market are furnished by both the River and Rail Road, and a range for Cattle and Hogs is afforded which is unsurpassed in this section of the State.

About 400 acres of Pine Land near to and including the Race Course, three miles East of Wilmington.

Also, the Reversion expectant on a life estate, in the tract of Land, known as the Little Bridge tract, about two miles from Wilmington, on Smith's Creek; together with the Bridge over said creek, and the Franchise attached to the said Bridge.

The foregoing property is offered at private sale, and unless disposed of in the meantime, will be sold at public Vendue during the week of December Term of New Hanover County Court.

A credit of one and two years will be given. The purchasers will be required to give notes with good and sufficient security, to be approved of at Bank, which are to be renewed every 90 days and the accruing interest paid, and at the expiration of the credits as above, they will then be collected by instalments, according to the usage and requirements of the Banks in this place.

Mr. Robert H. Cowan, Jr., is authorized to make any contracts and he will give any information which may be desired, in reference to the above described property.

SALLY T. COWAN, Ex'rx.
June 20, 1845.

Executrix's Notice.

LETTERS Testamentary were granted to the subscriber at the June term, A. D. 1845, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, for the County of New Hanover, on the estate of the late Robert H. Cowan. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and the creditors of said estate are required to present their claims duly authenticated within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.

SALLY T. COWAN, Ex'rx.
June 20th, 1845.

TO THE PUBLIC.

INFORMATION WANTED.—FRANCIS JONES, recently died in the Parish of Iberville, Louisiana, leaving no heirs of his body in that State. He left considerable property, and the object of this publication is to ascertain who are entitled to the succession fund: who are his heirs. It is supposed that Mr. Jones was a native of Wilmington, N. C., and that he removed from this place in boyhood, leaving behind him parents, and brothers and sisters. He died at an advanced age, and of course must have been a long while absent from this place. This is a matter of importance to the heirs of the deceased Mr. Jones, as he left considerable property. Those who may possess any information on the subject will please call on the subscriber.

DAVID FULTON.
Wilmington, N. C., 27th May, 1845.

Blank Checks.

A neat article, for sale at the JOURNAL OFFICE.

BATHS! BATHS!

THE subscriber would respectfully inform the citizens of Wilmington, that his BATHING HOUSE, immediately at the rear of Mr. Richard Eagles' bar room, and that BATHS, either WARM, or the 1st of September next, will be open. Ticket for the season—bath at pleasure, \$8 00. Half ticket, or 3 times a week, \$4 00. Single baths 50 cents.

Every thing will be kept neat and clean, and he will be ready at all hours to accommodate those who may patronize him.

ISAAC BELDEN.
June 6, 1845.

Daniel Cromley, BOOT MAKER.

Front Street, opposite the Chronicle office, WILMINGTON, N. C.

INFORMS his friends and the public in general, that he has made arrangements to manufacture work entirely adapted to the present times, for CASH.

Gentlemen can be accommodated with BOOTS made after the latest FRENCH STYLES. In the manufacture of his work, he will allow none to compete with him in any particular. The work made shall give entire satisfaction.

D. C. will take pleasure in showing the different kinds of work to all who will favor him with a call.

[Oct. 4th, 1844.] 3-ly
Chronicle will please copy.

ODD FELLOWS' SCHOOL.

THIS Institution will be re-opened on the 15th of October, under the charge of Mr. Robert McLaughlin, assisted by competent Female Teachers in the Young Ladies Department. The school will be divided into two sessions of 22 weeks each. The price of Tuition will be six dollars (\$6) per session, for the following branches, viz:

Orthography, Reading, English Grammar, Penmanship, Natural Sciences, History, Geography, Composition, Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry, Vocal Music, French and German languages.

An extra charge of 75 cents per session will be made for Music, and Five dollars per quarter for French and German.

Books and Stationery will be furnished by the Trustees without charge. The system will be the same as heretofore taught in the school.

Tickets to be had at the Store of B. L. Hoskins.

OWEN FENNELL, B. L. HOSKINS, JOHN MCRAE, J. BALLARD, J. D. GARDNER, T. H. HOWEY, ALEXR MCRAE, Trustees.
October 4, 1844.

Outcasts' Snuff.

1 HALF bbls. Scotch Snuff, in Bladders, 1 do. and 2 kegs in bulk. For sale by BARRY & BRYANT.
Feb'y 28, 1845.

CHAMPAGNE CIDER.

20 BBLs. CHAMPAGNE CIDER, a fresh article, just received and for sale by April 2d, 1845. GEO. W. DAVIS.

SHEA'S BOOK KEEPING.

This admirable system of Book-keeping can be purchased at the Wilmington Book Store.

M2, 1845. [33lf] ALONZO WARD.

MOLASSES, SUGAR AND COFFEE.

50 hhd. superior St. Jago Molasses; 6 hhd. Porto Rico Sugar; 10 bags Cuba Coffee. For sale by BARRY & BRYANT.
April 6, 1845.

AL and PORTER.

10 casks Ale, in quarts and pints; 10 casks Porter, in quarts and pints. For sale by April 6, 1845. [33] BARRY & BRYANT.

HATS.

10 cases Silk and Angola, just received and for sale by M2, 1845. [33] BARRY & BRYANT.

PAINTS.

3 cases dark Chrome Green, 2 do. bright Lemon Chrome Yellow; 1 do. imperial Prussian Blue. Just received and for sale by April 2d, 1845. [33] BARRY & BRYANT.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

New Hanover County. Superior Court of Law, Spring Term, 1845.

Melinda Giffin, vs. Peter V. Giffin. Petition for Divorce.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of this Court, that the defendant in this case, resides beyond the limits of this State, or so absconds or conceals himself, that the ordinary process of the law cannot be served upon him; it is ordered by the Court, that notice be given said defendant, by advertisement in the Wilmington Journal and Chronicle, for three months, that unless he appear at the next Term of this Court, to be held at the Court House, in the town of Wilmington, on the fifth Monday, after the fourth Monday in September next, and plead, answer, or demur, to said petition, the same will be taken pro confesso, and judgment exparte.

Teste, O. ALDERMAN, C.J. May 4, 1845. 31-3m. pr. adv. \$10. Chronicle copy.

Family Grocery Store.

CORNER OF MARKET AND SECOND STREETS. THE subscribers having formed a co-partnership under the firm of

BISHOP & JONES, take this method of informing their friends and the public generally, that they have now on hand, and for sale cheap, a large and well selected stock of

PAMMY GROCERIES. We deem it unnecessary to enter into a long detail of our articles; it is sufficient to say that we have

LIFE INSURANCE.

New York Mutual Life Insurance Company. THE subscriber having been appointed Agent for the company, is prepared to receive applications, and to communicate all necessary information on the subject, to such as may apply. JOHN S. RICHARDS.
June 27, 1845.

DENTISTRY.

W. WARE, DOCTOR OF DENTAL SURGERY, and Member of the American Society of Dental Surgeons.

PERFORMS all operations upon the Teeth. Teeth inserted from one to a full set, and upon the principle of Atmospheric Pressure in all cases where it is applicable.

Office, 3 doors below the south-west corner of Front and Market streets, up stairs. REFERENCE, the Citizens generally. March 1, 1844.

Notice.

CANDY AND CONFECTIONARY MANUFACTORY. THE subscriber takes this method of informing the citizens of Wilmington and the State of North Carolina, that it is four months since he has established himself in Wilmington in the above line of business—of which, I offer to furnish to any purchaser by the wholesale at ten per cent. lower than the New York market, and which I warrant to be fresh and as good as can be manufactured in any part of the U. States.

ALSO Pastry, Cakes and Pyramids For Weddings or Parties, prepared at the shortest notice.

LEMON SYRUP by the single bottle or dozen, made from fresh fruit and superior to any ever offered in this market. Lemons, Oranges and all kinds of FOREIGN FRUIT always on hand. Wholesale and Retail. All orders promptly attended to and carefully packed.

M. LUCIANI.

FOR SALE OR RENT.

THE HOUSE at present occupied by Mrs. Coxeter. If rented, it will be until 1st October next; possession given 1st May next. If sold, part of the purchase money may remain on Mortgage, on the property. For further particulars apply to JOHN A. TAYLOR.
April 2d, 1845.

TEMPERANCE.

THE WASHINGTON TEMPERANCE SOCIETY of Wilmington, will hold its regular meetings every FRIDAY NIGHT in the Masonic Hall, commencing at 7 o'clock. Ladies and gentlemen, citizens and strangers, are invited.

Sugar and Coffee.

5 HHDs. New Orleans Sugar, 10 do. Porto Rico do. 50 bags Rio Coffee, 10 do. Cuba do. For sale by BARRY & BRYANT.
Feb'y 28, 1845.

Leaf Tobacco.

25 hhd., a prime article, for sale by G. W. DAVIS.
Feb'y 21.—[23]

To the Public.

AND to my friends and patrons in Wilmington, and its vicinity, I return my most sincere thanks for the patronage so liberally bestowed on me since my residence amongst them, and hope, by strict attention to business and every effort to accommodate, to merit a continuance of the same. I have just returned from the Northern Markets where I have been for some time selecting my

SPRING STOCK.

and have no hesitation in saying that I have succeeded in selecting a STOCK OF GOODS not to be surpassed, and rarely equalled in this market, comprising every article usually kept in a

MERCHANT TAILOR'S ESTABLISHMENT, or Gentlemen's Furnishing Store.

I have also on hand a splendid stock of Ready-Made Clothing, got up especially under my own superintendence while in Philadelphia; and I am disposed to sell them as cheap as they can be purchased here or any where else.

Country merchants may do well to call and examine my stock, as I think I can make it an object worth their attention to purchase Clothing by the wholesale.

CHAS. BARR. Wilmington, N. C., March 21, 1845.

CAVEAT FOR SALE.

BEING desirous of moving to the West, I offer for sale my plantation on Topsail Sound, (called Oakley,) 12 miles and a half from Wilmington; containing four hundred acres, of which, about three hundred and twenty is cleared, the balance heavily timbered, and in point of fertility, are equal, if not superior to any lands on the Sound, and particularly adapted to Corn and Ground Peas. The improvements on this place, are nearly all new, the dwelling House having recently undergone a thorough repair. New Barn, Stables, Wagon House, and all necessary out buildings. The dwelling House is situated on a high bluff overlooking the ocean, with a fine inlet in front, and as regards beauty, health, and convenience to the best Fish and Oysters, is not surpassed by any other residence on the coast. Further description would be unnecessary as it is presumed that those wishing to purchase would first view the premises. I am determined on selling, and a bargain may be had.

M. C. NIXON.
Nov. 1, 1844.

Real Estate for Sale.

THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale on accommodating terms, the following parcels of Real Estate, viz: Six or seven acres of Land, situated on the East side of the River, and adjoining the property of Robert H. Cowan and P. K. Dickinson. These Lots are well adapted for the purpose of erecting Steam Mills, Distilleries, Cotton Factories, &c. Also, fifteen or twenty Lots, situated just outside the limits of the corporation, and on the East side of the Newbern Road. Also, three thousand acres of Land, upon which there are now two Grist Mills. Upon this property, there is also a Saw-Mill Frame. There is about 180 acres of cleared Land. The balance is well timbered with Oak, Cypress, and Pine. There are also two tasks of Turpentine Boxes already cut upon it, besides as many more as yet untapped. Also, good Brick-Yard. Also a tract of land on the Sound, adjoining the lands of Dr. Jno. Hill, containing about 225 acres. Upon this property, there is a considerable amount of stock, consisting of Hogs, Cattle, &c., which will be disposed of with the property. Also, two Houses and Lots, where the subscriber now lives. Also, a family of first rate Negroes.

For further particulars, those desirous of purchasing, can apply to the subscriber.

MILES COSTIN.
Wilmington, N. C., Feb'y 14th, 1845.—[22-4f]

V. R. REIRSON, MERCHANT TAILOR.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

IS now receiving and opening his Spring and Summer Goods, comprising a very large and extensive assortment, selected by himself in New York, with great care, as to style and quality, embracing all the latest styles and patterns suitable for the season.

THE same will be made up to order agreeable to the latest Fashions, and in the best and most workman-like manner, such as cannot fail to suit the taste and Fashion of the day, at prices for Cash, to suit the times, or on a credit to such of his regular customers, who have been in the habit of paying punctually, on favorable terms.

MR. H. S. KELLY, most generally and favorably known as a CUTTER possessing great TASTE in his line, will continue to have charge of the TAILORING DEPARTMENT as usual. It may be as well to observe, that any garment made up in my establishment when finished, should such garment not suit, the party is at liberty to return the same on my hands. My stock of

Spring and Summer Goods, now receiving and opening, consists in part as follows, viz:

Thibet Cloths; Drab de'Etes French Bombazines, AND GAMBROONS.

Also, Linen Drillings in various styles; French and English single milled and Doe Skin CASSIMERES, with a large assortment of

VESTINGS, of rarest and richest styles and patterns; in fact, he but solicits a call from his old friends and customers generally, to insure them of the correctness of the above statement. In connection with the above, I have selected a general and extensive assortment of

FANCY GOODS, of styles and qualities superior to any received in the town of Wilmington, consisting in part of

Super Silk Under Shirts and Drawers; superior article of entire Linen Shirts; also, best quality Cotton Shirts, Linen Bosoms; Drawers of various kinds; Fancy Cravats; Stocks; Scarfs;

SUSPENDERS; Linen Bosoms and Collars, &c., of great variety. Also, a large assortment of Silk, Gingham & Cotton Umbrellas.

Indeed every article a gentleman may call for, for his comfort and use. I have also laid in a large and extensive stock of

Ready Made Clothing, to which I invite the attention of the public, as I am determined to dispose of the same, for certain reasons, at New York prices, only adding on the expense of getting the same out. Coats may be purchased at from \$1.25 to \$16.00. Pants from 75 cents to \$7. Vests from 75 cents to \$7.00. Shirts from 50 cents to \$4.00. Indeed a very decent suit can be bought for \$5.00. And though last not least, a well selected stock of

HATS: Viz: Silk, Beaver, Panama, Leghorn and Palm Leaf.

Indeed his entire stock comprises a general and as well a selected assortment of Goods in his line as a

MERCHANT TAILOR, as can be found in the town of Wilmington. In conclusion, I beg leave respectfully to return my sincere thanks to the public generally for past favors, and hope by strict attention to business in future, to merit a continued share of the public patronage.

V. R. REIRSON.
April 2d, 1845.

CARRIAGES.

MARKET STREET, ABOUT 300 YARDS ABOVE THE EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

THE SUBSCRIBER has on hand a large and general assortment of CARRIAGES, of his own manufacture, which he offers for sale on the most reasonable

terms. Among which may be found, Coaches, Broughams, Chariots, Buggies, Gigs, Sulkies, Wagons, &c.

All orders in the above line thankfully received and faithfully executed. Repairing done at short notice and in the neatest manner.

He has also on hand and continues to manufacture HARNESS, of every description; SADDLES, BRIDLES, TRUNKS, &c. ISAAC WELLS.
Wilmington, Feb. 11th, 1845.

30-12m

SADDLES, HARNESSES, TRUNKS, &c.

THE subscribers have this day formed a co-partnership under the name of

Charles D. Ellis, & Co., for the transaction of the Commission and Forwarding business. Particular attention will be given to the purchase and sale of produce of all kinds, and to forwarding goods to and from the interior.

CHARLES D. ELLIS, EDWARD J. LUTTERLOH.
March 17, (21) 1845.

The Fayetteville Observer and Salisbury Watchman, will copy three weeks, and forward accounts to this office.

General Assortment of Goods.

IN the above line, of my own manufacture, constantly on hand, and for sale at prices to suit the times. Saddles and Harness made to order, and Carriages retimed at short notice. Also, Chariots, Buggies, and Trotting Wagons, together with a general assortment of Northern Sole Leather and Shoemakers Findings. Purchasers are respectfully invited to call at the old stand, Market street, one door east of T. W. Brown's jewelry store.

GUY C. HOTCHKISS.
Wilmington, N. C., Sept. 27, 1844.

WINDOW SASHES—BLINDS AND DOORS.

THE subscriber is agent for one of the best manufacturers at the North, and will receive orders for the above named articles, which will be boxed up and delivered on board of vessels in New York, at the LOWEST PRICES, and at short notice. Persons about to contract for buildings, will find it to their interest to call and examine prices before sending their orders abroad.

GUY C. HOTCHKISS.
Sept. 27, 1844.

Blank Warrants.

for sale at the JOURNAL OFFICE.

LIVERY STABLES.

SINCE my LIVERY STABLES were destroyed by fire in August last, I have erected on the same lot on Second st., and have now in use, another large, comfortable, and convenient lot of Stables, fully equal, if not superior to any in this State.

For the liberal patronage heretofore bestowed upon me by my friends and the public, I return my most grateful thanks, and hope by diligent and proper attention to my business, to insure a continuation of the same.

I have also a large dry and comfortable lot, with good Sheds, and comfortable Stalls, for the accommodation of drovers. All of which, are situated in the most public part of the town, and convenient for trade or business of any kind.

H. R. NIXON.
Wilmington, N. C., Oct. 25, 1844.—[6-4f]

FRESH BEEF, PORK AND LAMB.

STALLS Nos. 2 & 4.

THE subscriber not wishing to enter into a long detail, would merely state to the citizens of Wilmington, that he is now prepared to supply their tables with the best of

BEEF, PORK AND LAMB, at the lowest prices. His arrangements are such as will warrant him in saying the best, for he will have the best of the town, and families can have the best sent to their houses if they wish.

Drovers can have a ready sale for their cattle, by applying to me.

JOSEPH M. TILLY.
Oct. 18, 1844.

Fresh Beef.

THE subscriber having taken stall No. 6, is prepared to furnish Families and Boarding Houses with the

BEST OF BEEF AND PORK, on the most reasonable terms, and will deliver it at the house, if required, at all hours. Be sure to call at Stall No. 6.

To those that have Beef Cattle to sell on foot, I will give the highest prices the market will afford.

JOHN T. HEWITT.
Sept. 21, 1844.

Notice.

THE subscriber has lately been appointed Inspector of Naval Stores, and respectfully solicits a share of patronage from his Country friends and the public generally.

C. B. MORRIS.
March 15, 1844.

Agency.

THE Inspectors in this place have ceased to act as agents in the sale of Turpentine and Tar, the employment of agents for that purpose, will, therefore, in many cases, become necessary. The subscriber tenders his services to all makers of those articles, charging the very moderate commission of 1 per cent. To those who may favor him with their confidence and patronage, he pledges his devoted attention to their interest in making sales, and promptness in making returns.

He will also attend to the sale of Lumber and Timber.

JAMES A. KING
March 15, 1844.

COUNTRY AGENTS.

THE undersigned take pleasure in returning thanks for the liberal patronage which they have had from the public generally, and being desirous to continue the business of all who may think proper to intrust produce to their care; we would also inform our friends and the public, that all Turpentine and Tar sent to us will be sold for one per cent.

G. P. & R. H. GRANT.
March 22, 1844.

The Hanover House.

IS now open for the reception of company. The undersigned would be happy to accommodate all who may call upon him.

JOHN CHRISTIAN.
Feb. 9, 1844.

FOR RENT.

OWING to the continued indisposition of my family, I will rent the house where I now reside, known as the

Franklin Hotel. To a person who would like to engage in keeping a Public House, here is an opportunity to secure a favorable location to secure the patronage of passengers on the Rail Road. The house can be secured by lease for a term of years, and is so arranged that the proprietor could, and with proper inducements would, add to it so as to make it a valuable location. I will also to any person renting the house, all the furniture of the house, which is new and in good order.

Possession will be given immediately. Apply to A. J. BATTLE, Agent.

April 4th, 1845.

Hats! Hats! Hats!

THE subscriber has just returned from the North with a handsome assortment of spring and summer Goods,

CONSISTING OF Panama, Mens', Boys' and Infants' Leghorn and Palm Leaf HATS, of every style and quality; also the Spring style of mens' and boys' CAPS. Ladies' Riding Caps, latest styles, and a general assortment of mens' and boys' fur, silk, and wool HATS, which I will sell at wholesale and retail, cheap for cash.

In addition to the above, I have just received per schooners Jonas Smith, and J. D. Jones, the

Spring Style of Gentlemen's Hats. Those in want of a genteel article are invited to call and examine them.

A L S O. A New Style of Boys' Hats. Just received and for sale by C. MYERS, Fashionable Hatter, Market st., Wilmington.

March 21, 1845.

OLD NASH BRANDY.

60 bbls. warranted 10 years old, for sale by G. W. DAVIS.
Feb'y 21.—[23]

LIME AND HAY.—Just received and for sale, 300 casks Thomaston lime, 60 bundles Eastern Hay, by BARRY & BRYANT.
May 9, 1845.

To Physicians and Country Merchants!